



# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-93-236  
Friday  
10 December 1993

# Daily Report

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FBIS-AFR-93-236

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10 December 1993

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### **Egypt's Mubarak Views African Economic Integration**

*NC0912143193 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1100 GMT 9 Dec 93*

[Text] Cairo, 9 Dec (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak has emphasized the importance of economic integration in Africa. He said this integration requires strenuous efforts.

President Mubarak, the chairman of the current OAU session, urged the African Development Bank, the UN Africa's Economic Committee, international donors, the South African states, and semiregional establishments to study the recommendations and results of the report compiled by the African Development Bank on economic integration in southern Africa and to adopt the necessary methods for implementing it.

This came in the speech from President Husni Mubarak that was read on his behalf by Ambassador Sa'id Rif'at, assistant foreign minister for African affairs, to the joint meeting of the executive directors of the African Development Bank, Africa's Economic Committee, and the OAU during the official declaration of the publication of the report.

President Mubarak said the report is an important step on the road to economic integration. The president called on the other areas to benefit from such studies to support the economic development throughout the continent.

President Mubarak expressed his pleasure at hosting the sixth consultative meeting of the three establishments, noting that Egypt has always attached great importance to the issues of economic cooperation and coordination between African states and organizations.

President Mubarak also expressed his pleasure at the publication of the report, which was initiated in November 1991 and was partly financed by north European countries, including Finland, Norway, Denmark, and Sweden. He said that this cooperation represents a significant response to the objectives defined by the Aboja agreement about the African economic group.

President Mubarak said that the abolition of racial discrimination and the beginning of democracy in South Africa are irreversible after the recent agreement on a temporary constitution for South Africa, the formation of the Transitional Executive Council, and the decision to hold elections on 27 April 1994.

President Mubarak affirmed that there are hopes for future developments to achieve peace in Angola and Mozambique. He said that these events, in addition to Namibia's independence earlier, strengthen the possibility of achieving peace, security, and stability in the area. He noted that this environment provides an opportunity for South Africa to enter a new era to bolster regional cooperation and economic integration.

President Mubarak noted that these new developments in South Africa come at a time when world efforts are increasing to create economic blocs, particularly in Western Europe.

President Mubarak said that the publication of the report coincides with African efforts to promote economic blocs, such as the preferential trade region and the south and east Africa group.

He emphasized the importance of these moves in achieving the goals specified in the report, such as the integration of African markets, increasing the efficiency of trade exchange, and promoting the flow of investments and payments.

### **OAU, African Bank Stress Importance of Mubarak Meeting**

*NC0912204693 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio Network in Arabic 1830 GMT 9 Dec 93*

[Text] A joint communique released by the OAU, the African Development Bank, and the African Economic Committee, has stated that their representatives meeting yesterday with President Mubarak, current OAU chairman, was important. The communique noted that President Mubarak issued useful instructions during the meeting. The communique, which was released today at the conclusion of the 6th joint meeting of these establishments, which began yesterday, expressed deep concern over the continued crises that beset numerous African countries. The communique said that the continued armed conflicts will lead to the destruction of the infrastructure and obstruct normal activities in the African countries. The communique pointed out that peace, security, and stability are necessary conditions for achieving economic and social development in Africa. The communique underlined support for the establishment of the Central Apparatus on the Mechanism for the Prevention, Management, and Settlement of African Disputes in Africa peacefully.

The communique expressed these establishments' appreciation to President Mubarak for his role in convening and chairing the first meeting of the Central Apparatus in Cairo, noting that this meeting will be the starting point for addressing the serious problems in Africa.

### **Somalia's Aidid Meets Foreign Press in Addis Ababa**

#### **Aidid 'Ready for Reconciliation'**

*PM0912154993 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 8 Dec 93 p 4*

[Sayyid Ahmad Khalifah report: "Aidid Tells AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: I Am Ready for Reconciliation Provided There Is Goodwill"]

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa, Cairo, Washington, agencies—Representatives of 15 Somali factions met in Addis



Ababa yesterday in a fresh attempt at reconciliation. The meeting was attended by eight representatives of General Mohamed Farah Aidid, chairman of the Somali National Alliance, and the factions allied with him, and eight representatives of provisional President Ali Mahdi Mohamed and 12 factions associated with him. [passage omitted]

In a telephone interview with AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT Gen. Aidid expressed willingness [to participate in] and welcomed the resumption of Somali national reconciliation efforts, but he said that success was conditional on the participation of all 15 factions and not just the 12 names now being circulated, because Ali Mahdi's group ignores the small factions.

He said: There is no disagreement between me and any of the Somali forces regarding continuation of the situation in Somalia, rebuilding the state institutions, and putting an end to the infighting, but everyone should demonstrate goodwill so that reconciliation is achieved on strong foundations that would forestall the dangers we faced in the recent past.

He said that the Organization of African Unity must play a major and essential part to provide an opportunity for a democratic reconciliation of all Somalis.

He said that he "assured Ethiopian President Zenawi Meles that he accepts the political efforts of the African states and is closing the door to dealings with the United Nations because the presence of its forces in Mogadishu causes security instability and we no longer need them."

Aidid accused the Western states and the United Nations of "not understanding Somalia's problems or the Somali situation's urgent requirements now or even before they came to us."

He described his differences with the rest of the factions as nothing more than differences of opinion, adding: But the Western media are portraying a false picture of our situation, and that should be taken into consideration. [passage omitted]

#### **Aidid Meets Italian Envoy**

*EA0912112293 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 8 Dec 93*

[Text] Mr. Mohamed Farah Aidid, chairman of the Somali National Alliance [SNA], who is also chairman of the United Somali Congress, held talks yesterday with the Italian special envoy on Somalia at Gion Hotel, where he is staying. He discussed with the Italian envoy the great destruction caused to the Somali people and their country by UN Operation Somalia [UNOSOM], and how to implement the 27 March agreement reached between the Somali factions in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The chairman further discussed in detail the reasons that led the SNA to boycott the Somali humanitarian assistance meeting recently organized by UNOSOM in Addis Ababa.

The special envoy said that the Italian Government believes that it is imperative to leave Somali affairs to the Somalis themselves. He further added that all decisions made on Somalia should be ones on which all Somalis agree. He urged the SNA and other factions to hold cooperation talks.

## Congo

### France Pledges Support Contingent on Austerity Plan

AB1012110393 Paris AFP in French 0949 GMT 8 Dec 93

[Text] Brazzaville, 8 Dec (AFP)—Mrs. Catherine Bovineau, an official of the Central and East African Affairs Division in the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated on Congolese television today that France is ready to "revive its cooperation with Congo" on condition that the Congolese Government adopts "austerity measures." Following an audience with Congolese President Pascal Lissouba, Mrs. Bovineau stated that France would "support" the structural adjustment measures that the Congolese Government would take to "streamline" the economy.

France suspended its financial cooperation with Congo in 1990 because of debt arrears of 7 billion CFA francs owed the French Development Fund [CFD] and the lack of a structural adjustment program. The CFD, however, granted an exceptional loan of 2.5 billion CFA francs in 1992 to the Congo-Ocean Railroad to enable the corporation to overhaul its locomotives.

## Gabon

### Omar Bongo Wins Elections as Fear Prevails in Libreville

AB1012093493 Libreville RTG Chaine Nationale Radio Network in French 0800 GMT 10 Dec 93

[Text] There is no more suspense. The results of the first ever multiparty election in the country are finally

known. Incumbent President Omar Bongo succeeds himself with 51.07 percent of the votes as against 27.48 percent for the runner-up, Paul Mba Abessole. The results were published last night by Antoine Mboumbou Miyakou, territorial administration minister and chairman of the National Electoral Commission.

Earlier, because of the threat of disturbances in Libreville the capital and in order to prevent serious incidents following the announcement of the election results, the prime minister and head of government made an urgent appeal to all Gabonese last night. He took the opportunity to criticize the attitude of some compatriots who had engaged in acts of vandalism by destroying public property and imposing an unbearable atmosphere of psychosis on the city. The head of the Gabonese Government announced that measures had been taken to ensure security in the capital and in the whole of Gabon.

Shortly after the announcement of President Bongo's victory, Defense Minister Fidele Magnaga also announced that a state of alert had been declared.

It is certain that Omar Bongo's reelection has opened an era of insecurity in Gabon since the appeals for calm made by the prime minister and the defense minister have not been respected. Shortly after the appeals were made, Libreville was the scene of people shouting war cries and claiming victory. Afterwards, the opposition engaged in a showdown to contest the results. The war cries were heard in various areas of Libreville despite the presence of soldiers and tanks in the city. Shops were destroyed, barriers were burned, and vehicles and gas stations were set on fire. This morning, there is an escalation in the fear prevailing in the city and Libreville has become a ghost town.

## Ethiopia

### Djibouti Prime Minister Arrives for Bilateral Conference

EA0912203093 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 9 Dec 93

[Text] Djibouti Prime Minister Gourad Hamadou Barakat, arrived in Addis Ababa this afternoon to participate in an Ethiopian-Djiboutian joint ministerial conference. Three Djibouti ministers and the president of the Djibouti Chamber of Commerce arrived in Addis Ababa with the prime minister. The Djibouti delegation was received by Prime Minister Layne Tamirat and other high-ranking officials of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia.

## Kenya

### Parliament Adjourns 'Indefinitely' 9 Dec

EA0912230593 Nairobi KNA in English 1745 GMT 9 Dec 93

[Text] Nairobi, 9 Dec (KNA)—Parliament today adjourned indefinitely with the vice-president and minister for planning and national development thanking members for making substantial contributions during debates of bills and motions brought before the house in the whole of the second session of the seventh parliament.

Professor Saitoti, who moved the adjournment motion, called on members of the house to end the politics of hate, character assassination and slander. He said that members of the public who had elected them to parliament were tired of the perpetuation of tension which dominated the house for some time during parliamentary proceedings.

The vice-president said that the time of electioneering had ended and it was time for hard work. He called on members not to conduct themselves in such a way that the country was driven into chaos. He said members during this time of recess should provide a conducive environment for development in the rural areas and to explore difficult areas currently facing the public with a view to assisting them.

The motion was seconded by the deputy leader of government, Mr. Joseph Masinde, who said time had come for all leaders to stay committed in ending tribal clashes. He said clashes should not be repeated in those areas that had been characterized by ethnic fighting. He said that he would like to see people displaced from their residential areas because of tribal clashes resettled and resuming their normal way of life.

The leader of FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Kenya and member for Bondo, Mr. Oginga Odinga, said he was happy that the government had been kept busy by members of the opposition who kept on asking ministers questions.

Mr. Odinga said some ministers left a lot to be desired as some of the answers they gave were not well researched. He said government ministries had adequate staff and with their qualifications should have been able to conduct research on questions asked by members before such answers were brought to the house.

He gave notice to government ministers, saying that as an old timer in politics, he had desired not to ask questions this session. He said that in the third session of the seventh parliament, he would have many questions.

Mr. Odinga thanked the British Government for having received him positively during his recent visit to Great Britain.

He took exception of those members who called for closures to debates even on some sensitive matters before the house. He advised members that when they voted in the house division, their names were recorded and could be referred back in the future. He said members should only vote on those issues which did not affect their constituents. He said members should debates should be exhaustively debated as such issues were for the good of the nation [sentence as received].

Earlier the house passed with a simple majority Sessional Paper Number Five for 1993 which called on parliament to guarantee 19,573,000 shillings to be used to lease 10 locomotives from Transvaal of South Africa.

The minister for transport and communications, who replied to members' contributions on Sessional Paper Number Five, said the leased locomotives would generate an income totaling to some 132,450,000 shillings. He said that after paying a monthly lease hire of some 19,573,000, a balance of 112,877,000 shillings would be realised by the Kenya Railways Corporations.

He said that it was necessary to hire the locomotives as the existing ones had become obsolete due to age. The minister said that apart from the services the leased locomotives would render to the Kenya Railways, the country would benefit from the experience of the South Africans who will be in the country for the purpose of servicing the locomotives and fit spare parts imported from that country.

## Somalia

### General Aidid Views Conflict With UNOSOM

AU0912162193 Vienna NEWS in German 9 Dec 93 pp 56-59

[Interview with Somali clan leader General Muhammad Aidid by Karl Wendi in Somalia; date not given: "The Clan Chief Threatens: 'If the UN Troops Do Not Disappear, the Fighting Will Continue'"]

[Text] [Wendl] Mr. General, you set your fighters on the blue helmets. Why? Do you not feel gratitude for the blue helmets who came as proud helpers?

[Aidid] No. The United Nations has been acting in a too high-handed way. It is not doing anything for Somalia. These vandals are robbing our country, they are saboteurs and blackmailers, and they play the individual leaders off against each other. They have taken my people hostage, in order to force their ideas on us. We want an immediate troop withdrawal, because only we can solve our problems.

[Wendl] You were hunted in vain by perfectly equipped elite troops. Where were you hiding, Mr. General?

[Aidid] In Mogadishu. I never had to leave my city and, for all that, the whole time they did not come really close to me once. I was always able to stay with my people, I was fine.

[Wendl] The Americans are claiming something else. Sometimes you escaped at the very last moment and you only survived because you had withdrawn to subterranean bunkers.

[Aidid] The Americans also claimed that I am ill, weak, and thin. Have a look at me. In these weeks, I put on 5 kg and I did not live in a miserable hole either. I only suffered because my people had to suffer. I saw them die, the people closest to me, friends, aides. Killed by peace troops. However, the highly praised troops got lost in the narrow streets of Mogadishu and helplessly exposed themselves to ridicule. They neither know our country nor our culture. They do not know anything about the people. Therefore, they were bound to fail.

[Wendl] You constantly changed your hiding places and appeared sometimes here and sometimes there. How did you direct your troops?

[Aidid] This was no problem. The situation was discussed every day. We partly had to disguise ourselves. Sometimes we met in the open air, sometimes in houses, and we mixed with the people. Only very few knew when and where these meetings were held.

[Wendl] What does "we" mean?

[Aidid] My leading cadres, party friends, and I. About 20 to 30 people. We always arranged several places, and I made the final decision on the respective meeting place. Moreover, I was never at one place for more than a few hours.

[Wendl] The United Nations put a prize of \$25,000 on your head. An enormous sum for people who do not have any income at all.

[Aidid] The head money was the greatest mistake. They wanted to buy the Somalis, because they are used to buying people. However, the Somalis are a proud, religious people. They cannot be bought. They did not get any clue, I do not have any traitors in my ranks.

(On the background: After the treacherous murders of 24 Pakistani blue helmets in June this year, a warrant was issued against Aidid. Protected by a large number of women and children, armed men crept up to the Pakistanis. Suddenly the children ran away, the women threw themselves on the ground, and the killer troops opened fire—the editors)

[Wendl] Did you order this massacre?

[Aidid] By no means. This is wicked propaganda. Butrus-Ghali wants to do away with me, he looked for a reason for my arrest. Butrus-Ghali is a dictator, he supports other Somali leaders, he buys them to eliminate me. I do not have any problems with the other clan leaders, they all are our brothers. We could get together again if the invaders withdrew.

[Wendl] In order to stick to your language, whom does Butrus-Ghali "buy"? Your opponent Ali Mahdi? Your fight against Mahdi plunged the country into a disaster. The Red Cross estimates that about 400,000 people were killed or starved. And now you are suddenly saying that Mahdi is your brother?

[Aidid] The civil war ended long ago. Of course, there were fights in which many people lost their lives. Ali Mahdi was the main culprit. First we fought together against dictator Siad Barre. Then Mahdi wanted to come into power, he seceded from my units. This caused the fighting. But today this is forgotten, I do not hate him.

[Wendl] Can such things simply be forgotten?

[Aidid] It is my dream that my country will get together again, I have fought for it. And I will go on fighting until this dream is fulfilled. This is the most important thing.

[Wendl] That is to say, your only enemies are the United Nations and its UNOSOM [United Nations Operation in Somalia] troops?

[Aidid] My enemies are UNOSOM and Butrus-Ghali. He ordered the shooting of Somalis, and he betrays us. His UNOSOM does not even pass on the money that was raised for us to the Somalis. If the administration of the help for Somalia also remains in the hands of these bureaucrats in the future, the help will continue to miss the small, poor man. The world must finally know of UNOSOM mismanagement.

[Wendl] Ali Mahdi is supported by the United Nations because he does not defend himself against the disarming of his troops by the blue helmets. You, however, do not want to place the weapons of your troops under UN control. Why?

[Aidid] It is an old tradition that we Somalis carry weapons. A weapon is also part of a man. Moreover, my men need the weapons to defend themselves, not to shoot at people and to kill them.

[Wendl] The reality in Mogadishu is different. The city is full of marauding gangs, above all in your sphere of

influence. They rob and kill people and they loot because there is no authority that could punish these crimes. The state does not exist at all. Mr. General, you are boycotting the establishment of territorial administrations by the United Nations. Thus, you are the greatest enemy of the peace process in Somalia.

[Aidid] This is exclusively a fight between Somali leaders. The United Nations does not have the right to force its administration on us. The Somalis must have the right to choose their leaders and administrations. Everything else is illegal and not acceptable to us.

[Wendl] It is suicidal to go on foot through this city: They kill you for a pair of shoes. For foreigners, the only possibility to move is to recruit protective troops. These protective guards are not an absolute guarantee either: Recently four reporters were stoned to death.

[Aidid] The people were furious, the Americans had bombed my headquarters before; 74 innocent people were killed. Despite the cease-fire, continuous provocations by the Americans still take place now. They have the opportunity to heal wounds, they would only have to show their good intention. But they do not do it.

[Wendl] Private organizations stopped their relief supplies because it has become too dangerous. Marauding gangs are terrorizing the city.

[Aidid] It is correct that there are many bandits in Mogadishu. I am doing everything to fight these gangs. However, UNOSOM obstructs us in our fight against the bandits. It believes that I am behind these gangs, which, however, is completely wrong. Moreover, the relief groups stopped their work because UNOSOM had sent them away.

[Wendl] In your opinion, have the United Nations and the West done anything positive for Somalia at all?

[Aidid] It is the task of the press to find this out.

[Wendl] What will happen if the UN troops withdraw tomorrow? All others are predicting an even more brutal civil war. And you?

[Aidid] I could immediately make peace with the 15 different groups. Now this is not possible, because the United Nations bribes other clans to outmaneuver me. It wants to prevent me, by all means, from becoming president.



**UN Lifts Oil Embargo Against South Africa**

*MB1012064793 Johannesburg Radio South Africa  
Network in English 0500 GMT 10 Dec 93*

[Text] The United Nations Oil Embargo against South Africa has been lifted, leaving only the mandatory arms embargo still in force. The lifting of the oil embargo and non-mandatory sanctions was announced by the general assembly president, Samuel Insanally of Guyana, who said the move followed the installation of the Transitional Executive Council. Petroleum and petroleum products may now be supplied freely to South Africa, and foreign investments may be made in its petroleum industry. The arms embargo which was imposed by the Security Council in 1977 is not expected to be lifted before a new government is installed after next April's election.

**Fort Schanskop Siege Leader Lists Conditions for Surrender**

*MB1012105993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1032  
GMT 10 Dec 93*

[Text] Pretoria Dec 10 SAPA—The Boer Afrikaners have the military capacity to prevent "the Azanians" from taking control of the country and from intimidating the electorate, the figure behind the right-wing occupation of Fort Schanskop, Commandant Willem Ratte, said on Friday.

In a pre-recorded statement broadcast by the right-wing Radio Pretoria, Mr Ratte, who escaped arrest after most of his followers surrendered at Fort Schanskop, also set conditions for his surrender. He said he would not surrender to police controlled by the Transitional Executive Council, which was a surrogate for the Communists.

Police are looking for Mr Ratte after he headed the 24-hour occupation of Fort Schanskop this week. Eighteen armed rightwingers eventually surrendered after the police threatened to send in a task force, but Mr Ratte and possibly other accomplices escaped.

All those arrested have apparently paid R[and]100 admission of guilt fines for trespassing. Mr Ratte said the fort was symbolically occupied because South Africa had been delivered into the hands of "the Azanians" as represented by the African National Congress and the SA [South African] Communist Party.

Mr Ratte set five conditions for his surrender:

- ANC [African National Congress] youth leader Peter Mokaba should be arrested and charged for "instigating genocide";
- [SA] Communist Party chief Joe Slovo and ANC military commander Joe Modise should be charged with terrorism and multiple murder and the Pretoria Church Street bomb blast of 1983 which killed 19 people;

—all the accomplices to the cowardly murder of American student Amy Biehl should be arrested and prosecuted;

—ANC members who flaunted the laws of the country by openly carrying illegal firearms in Durban, as proved by an Inkatha Freedom Party video recording, should be prosecuted; and,

—the same "ridiculous and unwarranted" expenses as incurred by the security forces during the Schanskop siege should be applied for bringing to book all murderers, arsonists, robbers and other criminals.

Mr Ratte said the unholy alliance of the ANC and SACP were still acting in contravention of the law and getting away with it.

The "Azanians" would however be unable to take control of the country because the Zulus would not be intimidated and the Boer Afrikaners would not play their game and had the military capacity to oppose them.

**AVF's Viljoen Says Fort Occupation Preparation For Real Thing**

*MB0912162893 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500  
GMT 9 Dec 93*

[Text] General Constand Viljoen says this week's symbolic right-wing occupation of Pretoria's Fort Schanskop is only a preparation for what he called the real thing. The Afrikaner Volksfront [AVF, National Front] leader has been interviewed on the right-wing Radio Pretoria. Viljoen has criticized the security forces for their handling of the affair. He has also warned the media that their treatment of the 24-hour occupation is unacceptable. As Viljoen put it, the media must learn not to toy with the feelings of the Afrikaner.

Radio Pretoria has reported that the 17 right-wingers who handed themselves over to police at the end of the siege have paid 100 rand admissions of guilt on trespassing charges.

**President De Klerk Optimistic About Peace**

*MB0912194493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1726  
GMT 9 Dec 93*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by SA Communication Service entitled "Interview: State President F W de Klerk Unity of Purpose is Challenge of '94"; "the information in this interview supplied by Marlene Kromberg of RSA Policy Review/RSA-Beleidsvoorsig, a monthly publication of the South African Communication Service, appears in the special December issue on peace"]

[Text] South Africa has the opportunity to establish a successful and peaceful multicultural state, says State President F W de Klerk in this interview on peace. His optimism rests on three bases, namely the future constitution in terms of which power will be limited by a



justiciable charter of fundamental rights and the constitution itself; the underlying goodwill which exists within South African society, and the realisation by most party leaders that the major population groups are inextricably bound to one another in a symbiotic relationship. President de Klerk also says that the credit for the great progress that has been made during the past four years should go to all South Africans who have committed themselves to the process of peaceful negotiations. Marlene Kromberg posed the questions.

**Q [Question]:** You have been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize jointly with Mr Nelson Mandela. What do you think this great distinction means for the whole of South Africa at this stage, when there is still so much violence?

**A [Answer]:** The Nobel Prize gives further international recognition to the process which South African leaders—and the South African people—began more than three years ago. The question which confronted us then, and which continues to confront us now, was whether we would be able to bridge decades of division and confrontation to establish the foundations for a new and peaceful society which would provide security and the prospect of a better life for all our people. Since then, we have made much greater progress than would have been imaginable four years ago. The credit for it should go to all South Africans who have committed themselves to the process of peaceful negotiations and who are playing a constructive role. I trust that the awarding of this prize will motivate all of us to rededicate ourselves to the peaceful solution of our problems and that it will inspire all of us to continue to work resolutely for a new and better society.

**Q:** You are one of the few leaders in history who has received the Nobel Prize for Peace in recognition of the courage that you have shown to break free from a firmly entrenched system, for the sake of promoting peace and democracy. When did you first realise that your chosen way was the only way to ultimate peace in this country?

**A:** As I have often stated in public, I did not have a so-called Damascus experience in which I suddenly realised what needed to be done to bring peace and justice to this country. The reform process I initiated in February 1990, was, in fact, the result of a long and intensive process of self-examination and analysis within the government and the National Party since the early eighties which had culminated in fundamental policy changes in 1986.

**Q:** At the signing of the peace accord on 14 September 1991, you said you believed that the accord was a living document and that the principles contained in it would have to be developed and refined in future. It is still being criticised for not having sufficient legal force. Furthermore, several important political parties and three independent states have not as yet signed the document. Will peace ever prevail under these circumstances? **A:** There is nothing wrong with the accord in principle. The problem is that the principles which it contains are not observed in practice. For example, there is at the moment a bitter and deadly conflict raging

between the African National Congress (ANC) and the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP). The leaders involved are not doing nearly enough to restrain members of their organisations who are directly involved in this violence. Political leaders regularly and blatantly violate the principles by inciting their supporters to commit violence against political and ethnic opponents with slogans such as 'kill the Boer, kill the farmer!' Signatories to the accord are often far too tolerant of other formations and parties, such as the Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA) and the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC), which are committed to, or ambivalent about the so-called armed struggle. For all of these reasons I support the convening of a meeting of signatories at which we could rededicate ourselves to the accord and also adopt measures which would give the peace process real teeth.

**Q:** At the opening of Parliament this year, you stated that policing alone could never bring an end to violence. After your speech at the world economic development conference in September this year, you also said that the Transitional Executive Council (TEC) would have a defined scope of authority which would, among other things, oversee the establishment of a national peace-keeping force. If, as you have mentioned, even perfect policing cannot bring an end to violence will such a peacekeeping force then, in your opinion, make a difference? **A:** The main task of the TEC will be to ensure that the election is free and fair. It will not be an interim government. The government will remain responsible for the maintenance of law and order until the installation of the proposed government of national unity. We will, however, work closely with the TEC and its security subcommittee in this regard. The government will also support any initiative, such as the proposed peace-keeping force, which might help to reduce violence. Such a force could not, however, take over the South African Police's primary responsibility for the maintenance of law and order. However, in specific circumstances, it might be able to play an important supplementary role.

**Q:** In addition to the aforementioned, the international commission of jurists recently announced that it was going to request foreign governments to provide soldiers for an international peacekeeping force to serve during the elections next year. South Africa is, however, a sovereign state. Do you believe that such a force will become a reality, is it desirable and do you think that it could contribute at all towards the establishment of peace? **A:** All the parties to the negotiation process accept that South Africans themselves should be responsible for the solution to our problems and the management of our transformation process. We do not want—or need—foreign intervention and would accordingly reject the idea of an international peacekeeping force. On the other hand, the government has always welcomed the role that international observers can play. It believes that their presence can make a positive contribution in discouraging violence and intimidation, and in ensuring the credibility of the election results. It is, of course, essential that all international observers should be scrupulously impartial and that their activities should be coordinated.

Q: the recent founding of the Freedom Alliance placed the representative character of the negotiating council in the balance and resulted in your mentioning that, as an option, a referendum could be held. How will this new development affect the planned timeframe of the constitutional process, and what effect does this delay have on the peace process? A: it is of great importance to the legitimacy of the new dispensation that as many parties and organisations as possible are party to the interim constitution and other agreements necessary for achieving the envisaged new and better South Africa. That being so, the withdrawal of the Freedom Alliance from the multiparty negotiation forum is certainly a setback. We shall therefore do all we can to persuade them in bilateral negotiations to accept agreements concomitant with those negotiated at Kempton Park. Failing that, a referendum is one of the options available to deal with the impasse. I am also prepared to look at other options. However, I believe that none of the available options should be allowed to delay the election, as it would not be in the interest of the country or of stability to do so.

Q: What will the long-term effect of the lifting of sanctions and general foreign acceptance of the irreversible reform process be on the establishment of peace? A: Political violence forms a relatively small percentage of the total picture of crime and violence in South Africa. A very much larger proportion of it is attributable to growing unemployment and poverty resulting from years of economic stagnation and negative economic growth in the face of a rapidly expanding population. Since the lifting of sanctions and general acceptance of South Africa abroad mean that the country once again has uninhibited access to international commodity and capital markets, is able to trade with whom it wishes and is able to begin attracting foreign investment as well as loans from bodies such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the country and its people can only benefit from it. I have no doubt that it will lead, together with the end of the longest and deepest recession in our history and signs that the drought has been broken in most parts of the country, to renewed economic growth and job creation. In the longer term, that will inevitably have a beneficial effect on the level of violent crime in the country and therefore on establishing peace.

Q: There are political analysts who hold the view that the end of the Cold War, that is, the power struggle between the super powers, has in fact given rise to more concentrated regional conflict stemming from ethnic and religious differences. What is your philosophy with regard to this, specifically in the South African context? A: Ethnicity is a reality—as we are seeing in the former Soviet Union and the states of Eastern Europe. In South Africa, it will be important to ensure that all minorities—and South Africa is a country of minorities—feel secure and that they should have the right to maintain and develop their respective identities. However, in South Africa, also because of our recent history, it is neither desirable

nor feasible to define minorities in purely ethnic terms. Accordingly, when we talk of the protection of minorities we are referring to linguistic, cultural, political, religious and social groups and not to racial groups. If we are to assure peace in South Africa all of these groups must have the right to maintain and develop their respective cultures, use their own languages and pursue their legitimate interests without interference from anybody else.

Q: In your speech to the Chilean Diplomatic Academy in Santiago on 25 August this year, you said that in a world where aggressive nationalism had once again ignited hatred, prejudice and ethnic intolerance, South Africa was determined to prove that widely diverging cultures could live together in peace, harmony and mutual respect. Do you still believe this, in the light of the protracted violence in South Africa during the recent past? A: Yes, I still believe this. I think that we do have an opportunity of establishing a successful and peaceful multicultural state. My optimism in this regard rests on a number of bases. Firstly, the strong guarantees which we are building into the future constitution in terms of which power will be limited by a justiciable charter of fundamental rights and by the constitution itself; in terms of which it will be divided between the legislature, the judiciary and the executive; in terms of which it will be devolved to strong regional states with original and autonomous powers, and in terms of which it will be shared by all significant parties in a government of national unity for five years after our first national election. Secondly, I am optimistic because of the underlying goodwill that exists within our society. Once everyone can participate fully in the political system, I am confident that we will be able to tap this reservoir of goodwill even more effectively. Thirdly, I believe that one of the strongest grounds for hope and for future co-operation lies in the realisation by the leaders of most of our parties that the major population groups of South Africa are inextricably bound to one another in a symbiotic relationship. No group can prosper without active co-operation with the other groups. On the other hand, there is also a general understanding that conflict would be catastrophic for all of us.

Q: In your New Year's message for 1993, you said that the purpose of a reform process was to create room and opportunities, on the basis of justice, for all in South Africa to live in peace. What would your message of peace be for the country in 1994? A: The negotiations of the past year have, to my mind, achieved the goals to which I referred in my New Year's message for 1993. The new year, 1994, will be the year of implementation. The first election ever, in which all South Africans can vote, will take place. A government of national unity will be formed. A new phase in our history will begin. The challenge of 1994 will be to achieve real unity of purpose in our efforts and our deeds to make the new South Africa a better South Africa.

**De Klerk, Mandela Congratulate Each Other on Oslo TV**

*MB1012091693 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 10 Dec 93*

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela says almost everybody in the South African Government is a political criminal; and that there is no alternative to working with them.

Mr. Mandela was speaking in Oslo during an interview with a private Norwegian television station on the eve of today's presentation ceremony at which he and President F.W. de Klerk are to receive the Nobel Peace Prize. Mr. Mandela added, however, that he was happy to share the Nobel Prize with Mr. de Klerk, saying it would not have been possible to succeed without him. Mr. Mandela's comments contrasted with the conciliatory tone of his earlier declarations in the Norwegian capital when he and President de Klerk put aside their differences to call for reconciliation in South Africa.

[Begin recording] [De Klerk] It is a great privilege for me to be here with a compatriot, the two of us having been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. It is a far-reaching decision. We represent forces which in South Africa for many decades were in a certain sense of the word at war with each other. Today we stand here together, having developed between the two of us a relationship—an open relationship—as leaders, as political opponents nonetheless, in the negotiation process; in our fight against violence, always looking for ways and means to work together in the best interest of our people. I wish to congratulate him publicly.

[Mandela] Ours has been a long walk to freedom. We are sure that you who are with us in our struggle will now join us in our task of building a new and the greater South Africa of our dreams. [end recording]

**TEC Approves 18.5 Million Rand Budget**

*MB1012074193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0258 GMT 10 Dec 93*

[Text] Cape Town Dec 9 SAPA—The TEC [Transitional Executive Council] on Thursday approved an R[and]18.5-million budget for itself, covering the nine-month period till June next year, to be provided by the state.

The highest estimated expenditure is R5-million on salaries for administrative support staff. The budget sets aside R3,225,000 for the rental of buildings, and R2,770,000 for office furniture.

The TEC and its seven sub-councils will work from Cape Town and the World Trade Centre at Kempton Park until it occupies newly-renovated offices in Pretoria at the beginning of next year.

The budget provides R1.5-million for domestic air fares, R1.2-million for private and public transport and R1.4-million for allowances and contributions to pension and medical schemes for personnel.

Salaries for security staff has been estimated at R800,000 and R15,000 has been set aside as an entertainment allowance.

The TEC announced that Deon Rudman of the Justice Department and National Peace Committee will be the executive director of the 19-member body. His deputies are the ANC's Janet Love, who was linked to Operation Vula a few years ago, and Dr Theuns Eloff who headed administration at the multiparty talks.

It was recommended that Dr Renosi Mokate of the Development Bank head the Independent Electoral Commission [IEC] and that Mr Piet Colyn, director-general of home affairs, be its director. They will be assisted by Yunis Mohamed and J. T. Madiba.

The TEC also decided to advise State President F. W. de Klerk to gazette the establishment of the IEC and the Independent Media Commission on Friday. It passed a resolution urging all South Africans to support the TEC and invited organisations still outside the process to join.

**Commission Statement Observes Human Rights Day**

*MB1012071393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2318 GMT 9 Dec 93*

[SAPA PR wire service issued by the Human Rights Commission: "HRC, Human Rights Commission, Statement on International Human Rights Day"]

[Text] While the world observes Human Rights Day on 10 December, South Africa prepares to take its place for the first time alongside the family of nations which endorsed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 45 years ago. The long dark night of extreme repression, and of denial of the most basic human rights is drawing to a close for South Africa, and on the 27 April next year, a new day will dawn. For the first time all of South Africa's people will be entitled to exercise the most fundamental political right of all, the right to vote for a government of one's choice.

Already before South Africa is an interim constitution incorporating a bill of fundamental rights which guarantees such basic rights and freedoms as the right to life, human dignity, privacy; the right to the franchise, citizenship, equality before the law, proper legal process; the right to own property and engage in free economic activity; the right to education and a healthy environment; the right of children to nutrition, health, security and social services; the right of workers to join trade unions and to strike; freedom of belief, religion, language and culture; freedom of movement, expression, association and assembly; and freedom from discrimination, detention without trial, torture, degrading treatment or



punishment, and forced labour. An impressive start indeed, and one capable of further refinement once a democratically elected constituent assembly is in place and carrying out its mandated task of fashioning and adopting a final constitution complete with a final entry is still necessary to comply with its requirements.

Repressive legislation, primarily the Internal Security Act (ISA), the Public Safety Act (PSA) and the TVBC [Transkei - Bophuthatswana - Venda - Ciskei] homelands clones, most of which has been extensively used during 1993.

-The ISA with a most comprehensive range of repressive powers, some invoked, others dormant, is totally incompatible with the IBFR [International Bill of Rights] and needs to be scrapped in its entirety.

-The PSA, providing for the declaration of a state of emergency,

has been extensively misused to declare mini-emergencies called unrest areas; during the year 46 magisterial districts were so declared and at the present time 18 districts are still affected. The PSA urgently needs to be transformed into an act which protects its citizens, not oppresses them, when circumstances threatening the integrity of the country should arise.

-TBVC security legislation is set to disappear along with the "independent" status of these territories when the acts which brought them into existence are revoked as agreed.

Detention without trial has affected 713 people during 1993 (compared with 451 in the previous year). True, the notorious Section 29 of the ISA is to be scrapped by common consent, but what of Section 50 of the ISA used to detain 93 people during the year, and Section 3 of the PSA used to detain 285. On this Human Rights Day 42 detainees are still being held under Section 29, which, we have been informed, is due to be scrapped. While deaths in detention without trial did not occur during the year, nevertheless reports of torture and assault in detention still persist.

During 1993, a total of 36 deaths in police custody were reported; many of these could undoubtedly have been avoided, given police training and attitudes complying with the principles and requirements of the IBFR.

Political arrests topped the 5,000 mark in 1993, most of them around the curbing of political expression through blocking demonstrations, marches and other forms of protest. The arrests were accompanied by the deaths of 117 people and the injury of 1,202 people at the hands of the security forces. In order to comply with the IBFR in terms of freedom of assembly and of political expression, all relevant repressive legislation needs to be scrapped.

Political trials flowing from political arrests continued in 1993, with 143 such trials being completed, involving 1 719 accused; another 69 trials involving 681 accused are still ongoing.

The political prisoners issue is even now not yet put to rest. A small group (46 by HRC count) is still being held.

During 1993, 53 death sentences were handed down, and there have been no executions since 1989, nevertheless there are now 324 persons on death row, many for several years already. The time has come to abolish the death penalty (with retrospective effect) if the "right to life" clause in the IBFR is to be honoured.

The end of whites-only conscription was announced in August, and is to be replaced in 1994 with non-racial and well-being to overcome past disadvantages.

Powers to ban organisations still exist under the ISA (sections 13 & 14) and provide another reason why the ISA is an anachronism and incompatible with the IBFR.

The power to ban gatherings, either at ministerial or magisterial level, still stands under Sections 46 to 53 of the ISA and has been extensively used during the year, yet another reason for the total repeal of the ISA. Severe repression of political gatherings in Bophuthatswana and Ciskei is still the rule and represents a serious threat to the freedom of political expression, particularly in relation to the upcoming elections.

While legalised forms of repression and human rights violations are being well addressed and are close to being dismantled, the much greater threat to democracy and human rights in South Africa now comes from informal and extra-legal sources, bent on destabilising the processes of arriving at a negotiated settlement within a democratic framework.

The toll exacted by the forces of destabilisation during 1993 has been as follows:-

A total of 5,251 incidents of political violence, or 28 percent. More than 1992. A total of 4,047 deaths in political violence, or 16 percent. More than 1992.

This means an average of 12 deaths a day, a figure which has risen to 15 and more in recent months.

A total of 4,179 injuries, or 26 percent. Less than 1992. Incidents of political violence included 16 major massacres (10 or more deaths) during 1993, compared with 11 in 1992. Amongst the victims of the violence were: - train commuters - 101 dead, 120 injured - vehicle commuters - 100 dead, 167 injured - women - 347 dead, 283 injured - children - 152 dead, 204 injured - security force members - 188 dead, 267 injured - white civilians - 42 dead, 63 injured.

If democracy is to take root in South Africa and create the conditions for a human rights culture to flourish, then it is essential that the forces of destabilisation be exposed and isolated with all possible vigour and haste.

**TEC Discusses Northern Natal Violence**

*MB0912171993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1625  
GMT 9 Dec 93*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Cape Town Dec 9 SAPA—The newly-installed Transitional Executive Council [TEC] took a hard line on Thursday on the contentious Internal Stability Unit [ISU], an alleged KwaZulu Police [KZP] hit squad, and ongoing violence in northern Natal. The 19-member TEC assigned members Roelf Meyer and Cyril Ramaphosa to meet Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel urgently to discuss the matters.

At Thursday's meeting, all resolutions were unanimous with no signs of the clashes between government and ANC members over its powers that marked the first meeting on Tuesday. The TEC resolved that units of the South African Police [SAP], and possibly the South African Defence Force [SADF], should be sent immediately to northern Natal, which includes parts of KwaZulu, where houses have been gutted.

Mr Meyer and Mr Ramaphosa will discuss with the SAP a proposal that the ISU be removed from East Rand townships and Natal's Bhambayi area. Mr Ramaphosa said the Goldstone Commission had "clearly misdirected itself" in its report on the ISU this week by omitting to mention the dozens of people who had died or been injured on the East Rand since the ISU's deployment there, among others.

The Goldstone report stated that, whatever the shortcomings or unacceptable conduct of members of the ISU, its withdrawal was likely to lead to greater, not lesser, violence.

Mr Ramaphosa said that at the very least the SADF should replace the ISU in both areas.

The TEC also called for a full report within three days from senior officers investigating "credible evidence" of a KwaZulu Police hit squad revealed by the Goldstone Commission this week. It is expected to take up these matters again at its next meeting in Cape Town on Tuesday.

"As you saw from the opening shots we're beginning to act like a statutory body," Joe Slovo said afterwards. "It's some indication that we're going to assert the powers of the TEC—it's not just a toy telephone."

The resolutions the TEC tackled at its second meeting on Thursday were an indication of how it was going to act to ensure a free and fair election, he said.

**Buthelezi Comments on Constitution, Self-Protection**

*MB1012085393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0207  
GMT 10 Dec 93*

[Interview with IFP President Mangosuthu Buthelezi, by Chris van Blerk, published in the RSA POLICY REVIEW "Special December Issue on Peace" issued by the South African Communication Service on the SAPA PR wire service; date and place not given: "Democratic Constitutional Solution the Only Way to Peace"]

[Text] Long-lasting peace and democracy in South Africa will depend primarily on the capability of finding an all-inclusive democratic constitutional solution, says Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, chief minister of KwaZulu and president of the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP). In response to questions posed by Chris van Blerk, Dr Buthelezi says everything possible must be done to ensure that the new constitution caters for plural/regional imperatives in the best interests of all citizens, irrespective of race, creed and colour. Among other things, he also elaborates on the IFP's contribution towards promoting peace; the obligation of leaders to stop the violence; his view on armed self-protection units; a South African peace corps; federalism, and the role women can play in promoting peace.

Q [Question]: With regard to a new constitutional dispensation, what are the preconditions for peace in South Africa? A [Answer]: There are two major preconditions for peace, namely the establishment of a truly democratic constitutional settlement and the disbandment of private armies. A new constitution should meet the needs of South Africa's plural society. Without this, the lessons of history have shown all too clearly that danger abounds. Times of transition are always times of great danger and everything possible must be done to ensure that our new constitution caters for plural/regional imperatives in the best interest of all our citizens, irrespective of race, creed and colour. We must recognise and accept that we are a culturally diverse country. We must protect and enrich that diversity and do so as South Africans intent on growth and positive development in human and economic terms. We must cherish all human rights and our commitment to these rights must be unequivocal. With our terrible legacy of apartheid and polarisation, it is critical that we offer protection and self-determination to all groups in a manner which is consistent with federal democracy as it is practised, respected and admired throughout the world. I am convinced that only a true federal constitution will meet the needs of South Africa and firmly prevent schisms which could, God forbid, be devastating. Our future constitutional settlement must offer long-term stability to the country. A constituent assembly which has the power to draft a constitution of its own choosing will not offer stability. Given the present levels of violence and intimidation, to have winner-takes-all elections in April 1994 on the basis that a new constitution will thereafter be written by a so-called constituent assembly in two

years, or whenever, is completely unacceptable. Even more so when one considers the reality that the ANC [African National Congress]/South African Communist Party (SACP) alliance has a private army at its disposal, hidden arms caches and is recruiting and training members of Umkhonto weSizwe [Spear of the Nation] (MK) within the country and abroad. The PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] too, has a private army. Transkei harbours some of these combatants and there is more than enough evidence that many have been involved in the violence. The dissolution of these private armies, is vital for the attainment of peace.

Q: What is the Inkatha Freedom Party's (IFP) contribution towards promoting peace? A: As signatories to the National Peace Accord, officials of the IFP and branch members actively participate in peace accord structures and are involved in conflict resolution and attempts to establish peace committees where they are required. The IFP is totally committed to non-violence and we bitterly regret that our members and supporters have been sucked into the mayhem in the country, which was not of our making. Inkatha has nothing to gain by violence and everything to lose.

Q: In your King Shaka Day celebrations speech you said that you realised that leaders had an obligation to do something to stop the violence in the country. You and ANC President Nelson Mandela met in 1991 and again in 1993 for peace talks, while it has been proposed that you jointly address rallies of your supporters. What is the possibility of this, and could you elaborate on the role of leaders in the peace effort? A: I am on record as having suggested to Mr Mandela, soon after his release from prison, that we visit violence-torn areas together and address joint rallies of our supporters. Elements in the ANC alliance blocked this first initiative and Mr Mandela is on record as stating they would not allow him to do so. In subsequent correspondence to Mr Mandela, I repeatedly requested that he reconsider this proposal and finally, at a meeting in June this year, it was agreed that we would attend joint rallies. I have given the ANC dates on which I would be available to do so and at the time of this interview I am awaiting a response from Mr Mandela. Although I have no illusions that such meetings may not bring about the desired results immediately, we at the very least have a duty to reach out honestly to our supporters and be seen doing so. We, as leaders, have an obligation to try to convince them of our fervent desire that the violence must stop, and that each and every one of them acts as democrats and helps us create a climate of peace and tolerance in our land. Peace and democracy are two sides of the same coin. Mr Mandela and I must lead by example. We must do so again and again until, hopefully, the hideous carnage comes to an end. We need to convey a simple message: the violence is evil, it will destroy our country, it will smash all hopes of decency and democracy, and it must stop. There must be no mixed signals. We cannot pander to revolutionary elements. Nobody should want guns for self-defence in our country because there should be no need to use them for this purpose.

Q: What is your view and perceptions of the role and functions of the proposed multiparty National Peace-keeping Force (NPKF) and is Inkatha prepared to form part of such a force? A: We are not opposed to a peace-keeping force in principle as long as it is impartial, comprised equal numbers of all participating parties, and that selection and training criteria be strictly applied and be consistent with regard to all recruits and international norms. To achieve this, suitable persons must be recruited and thereafter properly trained to serve the best interests of all our citizens. Proper selection and training will take a considerable period of time, at the minimum at least six months to a year. The problem is that the peacekeeping force, as it is envisaged by some, will be a dumping ground for thousands of out-of-work MK (ANC alliance) operatives who desperately need food and shelter. An existing problem now for the ANC alliance will then become a national problem. Inkatha does not have a private army. Therefore, we do not have large numbers of men and women to place at the disposal of such a peacekeeping force and block it literally overnight. Individual members may wish to apply for selection of their own free will and should be entitled to do so. Any Inkatha members or supporters who do make themselves available, and are suitable, would require training. It would be ludicrous to have a so-called peacekeeping force comprised primarily of officers of existing statutory formations (the South African Police and the South African Defence Force) and non-statutory formations (MK) with others brought in just for the window dressing.

Q: Your recently unveiled plans to train and deploy armed self-defence units in Natal and on the Reef. The plans were criticised as being a recipe for civil war and aimed at strengthening Inkatha's 'reign of terror'. In view of the current level of violence, how can such units contribute to the attainment of peace? A: It is amazing how this has been twisted. The National Peace Accord allows for self-protection units which were, according to the accord, 'previously called self-defence units'. The accord also states that 'no private armies shall be allowed or formed'. More than two years after the signing of the peace accord, members and supporters of the ANC alliance still operate self-defence units throughout the country and recruitment and training of MK operatives continue. MK is a private army in word and in deed. The late Mr Chris Hani, before his tragic assassination, bravely and honestly admitted that self-defence units in one area on the Reef in the Transvaal were out of control. Inkatha members have been the targets of these and other ruthless elements. Inkatha itself has been subjected to a 'reign of terror' precisely because its members and supporters have no means to protect themselves. Our members have never been militarily trained and the IFP has no hidden arms caches. More than 300 of our leaders have been assassinated. Members in townships and hostels have been subjected to the most appalling attacks and numerous of our members who have been officials in peace accord structures have been murdered. This is on public record but rarely highlighted



in the media. In some areas, there have been attempts at ethnic cleansing of Zulu-speaking members of the party, and we are being told that our people have no right to self-defence! Now you can see why the very least we could do was, belatedly, offer our constituents training in self-protection. Self-protection is a right. Inkatha members are pitted against highly trained military operatives and radical youths who are well armed. Criticism of our efforts to help our members protect themselves is to disregard purposefully the very real terror experienced daily by Inkatha members. To talk of an 'Inkatha reign of terror' saddens me deeply and all I can say is that there has not been one meeting of Inkatha, at any time, at any place, where any of the official structures, the leadership of the party, has ever discussed the application of violence in any way whatsoever. We are opposed to violence and we do not condone it overtly or covertly. The Peace Accord states that all individuals have the right to protect themselves and their property, and to establish voluntary associations in any neighbourhood to prevent crime and to prevent any invasion of the lawful rights of communities.

Q: There has been a proposal for the establishment of a youth-based South African peace corps. The IFP, in contrast with the ANC, maintains that 'under no circumstances should such a corps be involved in any action whatsoever involving so-called self-defence...Or be equipped with arms'. How would you reconcile the existence of a peace corps with self-defence units? A: Our notion of a peace corps is akin to that of the United States (U.S.). Started in the early sixties under the auspices of President John F. Kennedy, the U.S.-based peace corps has as its major objective the improvement of basic living conditions in third world countries. Water projects, agronomy, health care, education assistance, building techniques, and water reticulation are typical activities engaged in by this completely volunteer corps, funded by the U.S. Government. These activities are undertaken entirely outside the U.S. However, within that country, there is another institution whose work is analogous to that of the peace corps. Vista, or volunteers in service to America, performs similar functions domestically. The IFP believes that these institutions embody the central thrust of what our South African peace corps should be. Such a peace corps has nothing to do with the 'negative' connotations of 'self-defence', militarisation, or force. We do not envisage a youth-based peace corps being entrusted with arms and ammunition in the interest of bringing peace to our land or of enforcing peace in lieu of other bodies which should perform such a task. Youth may well be involved in community self-defence, of course, but this does not make national security in itself the goal of a peace corps. This is the function of the state, of political parties, of the police and security forces, the national peace accord and its structures. Let us not politicise our youth any more than is absolutely necessary. If we are talking about a national, impartial and de-politicised body of youth, let us instead point them forward towards the new dawn, towards

positive engagement with communities who are desperate for the kind of developmental activities of the type encompassed within our vision of what a peace corps should be doing. We acknowledge that the youth are at the forefront of the political conflict in our land, and this is a great tragedy for both themselves and society at large. Ungovernability and the whole culture of youth as so-called young lions of the revolution have wrought terrible destruction to us all, in the process of which too many of our youth have lost their 'ubuntu/botho' (compassion for their fellow human beings). If we do not point our youth in the right direction now, we will inherit even worse problems than we have at present. We will encourage the Inkatha youth to participate in such a peace corps because we know that our future lies in our youth. Their commitment to what is right is our best guarantee of long-term peace and democracy.

Q: Would the existence of the recently created Freedom Alliance (FA), of which your party forms part and which stands outside the existing multiparty negotiation process, not contribute to a further division in the process and therefore endanger the attainment of lasting peace in the country? A: long-lasting peace and democracy will depend primarily on our capability of finding an all-inclusive constitutional solution. We know that there cannot be any long-lasting peace in the country if the needs of the Zulu nation, or the Afrikaners, or the Tswana, for example, are not adequately catered for. The formation of the FA has the main objective of ensuring that the process of multiparty negotiations produces an all-inclusive solution rather than merely reflecting the bilateral agreements between the ANC/SACP alliance and the National Party (NP) and the South African Government. As a matter of fact, the FA was formed at a stage in which it was clear that the multiparty negotiations were multiparty in name only, and that the entire world trade centre documentation was a mere reflection of the constitutional policies entrenched in the Record of Understanding which had been reached between the government and the ANC on 26 September 1992. The fundamental objections of all the members of the FA to the notion of a unitary state and of a two-stage process centered round a constituent assembly, were constantly not heard and ignored. The FA brought together political organisations of different ideologies and vision, but which still shared the common perspective that government must be segmented so as to establish a federation of states in which the member states are the primary government of the people. There will not be any long-lasting peace and democracy in our country under a unified government in a unitary state. There will also be no long-lasting peace and democracy in our country if the constitution only reflects the inputs of the ANC/SACP alliance and the government/NP. Even if the FA has not participated at the World Trade Centre, it has very actively participated in the process of negotiations through very intense bilateral discussions conducted at all levels.

Q: At the FA's first top-level meeting with State President F.W. de Klerk, it stated that only a summit of all

major South African leaders could resolve a crisis in negotiations. Do you believe that such a summit could serve the peace effort? A: Since the beginning of the round of negotiations which followed the break-down of the convention for a democratic South Africa (Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]), there have been three significant issues on which the positions of the members of the FA have had irreconcilable differences with the position of the government/NP and the ANC/SACP alliance. These are the issues of the form of state, the one or two-stage process and violence. Unfortunately, in spite of all my appeals to face the harshness of these issues at the early stage of negotiations when the timeframe would have allowed for a crisis to be adequately metabolised and resolved, the ANC/SACP alliance and the government/NP refused to acknowledge that participants in negotiations were split on fundamental issues of substance. During eight months of intense negotiation activities, the delegations have not been able to build bridging proposals to reconcile these fundamental differences. The issues did not go away and they have produced the present stage of dramatic national crisis. Only the leaders can succeed where their delegations have failed, and only on them does the final responsibility rely of facing and resolving this national crisis. The collective wisdom of leaders is the only available remedy to the flaws and the failures at the World Trade Centre. Unfortunately, the process of negotiations have been leaderless and this is a major anomaly when compared to the constitutional development of all other african countries, which by and large have been leader driven. Ultimately, only a final settlement can serve the cause of peace. The World Trade Centre has failed to deliver a final settlement, and for the sake of peace and prosperity in our country, we must look at any available alternative form, process or procedures which will foster reconciliation. We must also strive for bridging proposals in an attempt to reconcile the issues which still set the FA apart from the ANC/SACP alliance and the government/NP.

Q: On more than one occasion you publicly stated that federalism was the only system of government which would bring about peace to our country. Can you elaborate on this viewpoint? A: Our country is characterised by intense cultural and social diversity which expresses itself in a plurality of formations. Part of the pluralism of our country is political pluralism which must be preserved and nourished in the long term as a condition of peace and prosperity. Too often in an African context a successful majority destroys the political power base of minorities, thereby preventing the minorities from ever becoming the majority of the future. A federal system creates an institutional form of power-sharing which provides minorities with an institutional power base which allows their political survival. Moreover, a federal system enshrines the notion of political pluralism, for it allows different political parties to be in power at the same time in different regions and at different levels of government. Furthermore, federalism is the most effective means of creating checks and balances to ensure that

the power of the central government is not utilised to establish a totalitarian and autocratic government. In order to be effective, federalism must establish a system of government in which the member states are very broadly recognised with politically charged powers. We say that the member states must be the primary government of the people and that the federal government should be primarily responsible in serving the needs of the member states and only secondarily should serve the needs of the people in a limited list of subject matters of national interest.

Q: You have stated that women's issues and rights have been inadequately prioritised in the past, and that the status of women in our society must be improved. With this in mind, what role can women play, particularly in promoting peace and stability, in a future South Africa?

A: It must be kept in mind that the chain is as strong as its weakest link. In our society, women are that weak link for they have been exploited as mothers, wives, workers, and as victims of apartheid. We must focus our attention on promoting the situation of women across the board of social formations in which they express themselves. Their circumstances must be improved, in the family structure, the work place and in their opportunities to participate on an equal standing with all political, social and economic opportunities. I feel that no party more than the IFP have made such an unwavering commitment to promote the cause of women. The constitution of the state of kwaZulu/Natal adopted by the kwaZulu legislative assembly, and endorsed by the IFP, contains provisions which protect the rights of women, including the right to receive special assistance in securing political, social and economic opportunities which until recently have been reserved for men only. We also recognise that women must have the full freedom of procreative choice, and that their position in marriage must be protected from a legal point of view. We are the only party which has made these types of commitments which are often unpopular and controversial. However, I believe that the rights of women are not something that can be compromised on for the sake of political expediency, and that they are very much a matter of principle against which the integrity of every politician ought to be tested.

#### **Buthelezi Presents Memorandum to British Minister Chalker**

*MB1012062193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2020 GMT 9 Dec 93*

[Text] Ulundi Dec 9 SAPA—Britain had dragged kwaZulu into the Union of South Africa and the territory would never again be dragged towards a destiny it had no hand in shaping, the self-governing territory's chief minister, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, told visiting British Overseas Development Aid Minister Baroness Lynda Chalker on Thursday. In a sharply worded memorandum presented to the baroness during a visit to Ulundi, Mr Buthelezi castigated Britain's colonial involvement in kwaZulu.

"Britain accepted the offer of hospitality by kwaZulu in order to build up its forces and to march against its hosts. Britain conquered kwaZulu, annexed kwaZulu to Natal, and it was under British colonial rule that kwaZulu was dragged into the Union of South Africa without consultation and without so much as by your leave," said the memorandum.

"These acts of colonial subjugation, conquest in war, annexation into Natal, and kwaZulu's subsequent incorporation into the Union of South Africa has written history on the very soul of the Zulu people." Mr Buthelezi told the baroness he had sworn "that never again will kwaZulu be dragged towards a destiny we had no hand in shaping.

"KwaZulu, his majesty of the Zulu nation, and I myself as traditional prime minister to his majesty, will (underlined in memo) have a say in what is to become of our land, culture and our heritage." Quoting news reports, Mr Buthelezi added:

"Now I hear, madam minister, that you think President de Klerk and Mr Nelson Mandela have done 'more than enough' to satisfy the Freedom Alliance's demands..."

Mr Buthelezi told Baroness Chalker he doubted the politics of the South African Government and the ANC [African National Congress] "will stamp out ethnic realities and obliterate the pluralism which is...Fundamentally inherent in South African society..."

He added he knew the baroness, like many other international observers, believed the draft constitution would give rise to a working democracy but added the ANC had given only a verbal commitment to democracy. "While you may believe the ANC will meet its publicly expressed commitments, we on the side of the opposition are not prepared to stake our future on verbal assurances alone."

#### **IFP Opposes ANC Appointments in Senior SABC Positions**

*MB1012091793 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 10 Dec 93*

[Text] The IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] has joined those condemning the appointment of three journalists with strong ANC [African National Congress] ties to senior positions in the SABC. In a statement the IFP asked for the immediate cancellation of the appointments, saying that the ANC was packing public institutions with its members in the same way that National Party used to do. Earlier the media trade union, MWASA [Media Workers Association of South Africa], a well known journalist and editor of *TRIBUTE*, Mr. John Qwelane, and the *SUNDAY STAR* expressed the same criticism.

#### **Winnie Mandela Addresses ANC Women's League Congress**

*MB1012091193 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 10 Dec 93*

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] Women's League President Winnie Mandela has criticized what she calls a media trying to make up some leaders and bury those they dislike. In a first address as president of the ANC Women's League yesterday, she told the league's annual congress in Durban, in her words: We have today sent a message to these people that our struggle was not made by the media, and that they should not tell our people who must lead them.

Mandela says the ANC's leaders are a product of the struggle in this country which reflects the aspirations of the majority. She says such leaders are subject to recall when they can no longer serve the interests of the people. Mandela reminded delegates that the women's league was not a political parliamentary party, but a liberation movement which needs to pull its people out of the ghettos of apartheid.

#### **Freedom Alliance Wants Outstanding Issues Resolved in Talks**

*MB0912155793 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1500 GMT 9 Dec 93*

[Text] The Freedom Alliance says it trusts that its demands and outstanding constitutional issues will be resolved by discussion. This has been stated by alliance chairman Rowan Cronje in an open letter to chief government negotiator Roelf Meyer. Mr. Meyer, in a similar letter, had declared that the alliance, in order for talks to be held on its demands, was not obliged to accept the interim constitution or commit itself to next year's election. Mr. Cronje observed in his letter that the ANC [African National Congress]-SACP [South African Communist Party] alliance made it clear during talks that negotiations with the alliance could not proceed unless it committed itself to the entire multiparty process and all its structures.

#### **FA Chairman Says Talks Momentum To Hinge on ANC Conditions**

*MB1012074593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2303 GMT 9 Dec 93*

[Text] Pretoria Dec 9 SAPA—Further momentum in negotiations would hinge especially on the prerequisites of the African National Congress [ANC] and not only that of the government, Freedom Alliance [FA] Chairman Rowan Cronje said on Thursday.

He was replying to an open letter on Wednesday by minister of constitutional development and government chief Negotiator Roelf Meyer stating the alliance would not have to commit itself to accepting the interim constitution before an agreement was reached.



Nor would the alliance have to commit itself to taking part in the Transitional Executive Council [TEC] and the April 27 election.

Mr Cronje said the contents of Mr Meyer's letter would be formally submitted to alliance leaders for discussion on Friday and the decision would be conveyed to Mr Meyer.

To date the alliance has been unable to give an unambiguous answer to the government's insistence on a commitment to participation if agreement could also be reached with other parties.

Alliance leaders would also decide at Friday's meeting whether to restart tripartite talks between the alliance, government and the ANC. Mr Meyer's letter apparently paved the way for a resumption. Attempts to hold a trilateral meeting on Monday between the three were abandoned when the alliance reportedly refused to commit itself to accept the constitution and to participate in the Transitional Executive Council and the election before talks continued. "On that day the ANC/South African Communist Party representatives clearly stated they were only prepared to negotiate with us if we committed ourselves to the whole process and structures regardless of the outcome of the negotiation process," said Mr Cronje.

He added that negotiations with the government had been "virtually concluded", and denied that his utterances concerning the course of the talks were distorted.

In his letter, Mr Cronje said the alliance remained committed to negotiations. Bilateral talks were proof of that. Mr Cronje said he hoped the laid-down prerequisites as well as the outstanding issues could be addressed and resolved through negotiations.

In his letter Mr Meyer wrote: "The government never expected the alliance to commit itself to participation regardless of the outcome of the negotiation processes..." He added the government "was, and still is, prepared to attempt to negotiate with other parties a package acceptable to you".

"But then only if the alliance is now prepared to give the assurance that, if such a package should be accepted, it would recognise the constitution and participate in preparations for the election and the election itself."

#### **America's 'Project Eagle' Threat to Peace on Subcontinent**

*MB0912183193 Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 3-9 Dec 93 pp 1, 12*

[Unattributed report: "U.S. Air Force Base in Botswana a Threat to SA"]

[Text] The size of the American Air Force base being built in Botswana is a threat to peace on the subcontinent, and more specifically, to South Africa. American interference in South Africa has reached a climax with

the completion of the American fort being used as an embassy in Pretoria, and now with the near-completion of the air force base on the border of South Africa. The deadline for the completion of the base is significant. It is planned for 15 April 1994, exactly 12 days before the election which the Americans hope will end all forms of white rule in South Africa. This date has been chosen deliberately so that America will control things from this base when the election takes place.

The operation is known as Project Eagle with a code number 15/13/23. The air force base is being constructed near Letlhakeng, 90 kilometers from Gaborone. The expected cost of the project is 2,000 million rands. It will be manned by a staff of 300 from the American Air Force and they have been settling in the area since 17 January 1992. The military capabilities of the base are of cardinal importance. It provides for building a runway, with provision for the possibility of building a second one. This phase of the project must be completed by 15 April 1994. The chief aim of this project is to target South Africa. For this reason it has been specifically reported that the base is within striking distance of the entire PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] area and the RSA [Republic of South Africa].

It has also been reported that 500 houses are being built in Letlhakeng. It will serve as an air force town and is being built on plots no. (09267) 320774 and (09267) 320626. The company responsible for the building is the South African company LTA and an unidentified French company. The subcontractors are MF Kent and Siemens. Alexander and Gibb engineering firm is acting as advisers. Apart from the personnel directly involved with the project, there is also talk of a task force made up of two battalions in Botswana, stationed in the area. These are the First Cavalry (11,500 soldiers) and the Rangers, (11,500 soldiers, mostly black). There are also 800 technicians responsible for maintenance and they are receiving training in Zimbabwe.

Meanwhile, it has been reported that the Botswana Defense Force is involved in joint exercises with the Americans and that these exercises are taking place in the Kalahari. Further evidence of American interference is that the American Embassy owns 200 houses throughout South Africa, even in rural areas. There is even talk of M-Net satellite dishes being erected countrywide to facilitate communication with banks. These are all new satellite dishes. The suspicion is that they could be used for secret transmissions to banks. In this way work can be completed quickly and confidentially. Together with earlier information released by DIE AFRIKANER on the American Embassy, it now appears that the American onslaught on South Africa is even more sinister than earlier suspected.

American interference in South Africa's domestic affairs has been met with absolute silence from government circles. It is also significant that the South African press and the electronic media is silent, despite the fact that this information is available. It does, however, fit in with

the picture that nothing is allowed to be said about the American onslaught on South Africa, since these institutions are either scared of the consequences or maybe even part of the American plot against South Africa.

#### South African Press Review for 10 December

MB1012134693

[Editorial Report]

#### THE STAR

Concern at Possible ANC Dominance in SABC—"Very senior ANC [African National Congress] people have been known to take pride that the ANC has captured the SABC's [South African Broadcasting Corporation] board," notes a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 10 December. "Now the corporation's top executive offices are steadily changing their occupants, and we discover with daunting regularity that the new wave of bosses are visibly identified with the ANC. A problem looms. Our society needs to imbibe deeply, and quickly, the principle that political affiliations should be a deterrent, not a catalyst, to public employment."

#### BUSINESS DAY

'Political' Industrial Action Harmful to Union—The National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa, NUMSA, industrial action against the motor manufacturers "could end up by doing more harm to the union movement than to the industry," warns a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 10 December. "The dispute, over tax deductions on ex gratia payments, harks back to the days when liberation strategy was to make the country ungovernable." But "political disputes—in essence what this tax dispute is about—can no longer be fought on the shop floor. Employers might have been persuaded by industrial action to put pressure on a white government. There would be no advantage to them in trying the same with one which is popularly elected." "NUMSA has failed to

grasp the fact that if South Africa's economy is to succeed, if businesses are to feel confident enough to invest, there must be few public rifts over trivial matters. Strikers who have closed motor plants are playing games with all our futures."

#### SOWETAN

Commission Confirms Dangerous Kwazulu Police Elements—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 10 December in a page 12 editorial finds it "odd" that it took the Goldstone Commission "so long to discover the sinister and dangerous elements within the KwaZulu Police [KZP]." "The Commission's announcement that it had uncovered a suspected hit squad within the kwaZulu police comes as no surprise to the many who have often made such claims. What is encouraging, though, is that the allegations and suspicions from the Natal people about the unprofessional and often dangerous nature of the KZP has now been given an official stamp by the commission."

#### WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN

Call for Separate National, Local Ballots—"Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi is in a corner, sulking," points out a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English for 10-16 December. "Everyone, including most of his closest allies, is telling him to accept the inevitable, put aside his pride and enter the election fray." WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN believes the government and the ANC "should throw him one last lifeline, a dignified and face-saving way to take part in elections. Rather have him inside and disrupting than outside and disrupting. It will contain his capacity to upset the process." One way to draw him in would be to "meet his demand for separate local and national ballots in April's elections. It matters a lot to the chief minister; without it he does not have even a fair chance of holding on to regional power. In fact, it would help everyone. The single ballot may help the ANC win all nine regions, but it is not a good idea because it would limit voters' choices."

## Angola

### UNITA Reportedly Signs Detailed Cease-Fire With Government

*MB0912155393 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 9 Dec 93*

[Text] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] says it has signed a detailed cease-fire agreement with the Angolan Government. There has been no immediate comment from government negotiators. On Sunday they denied UNITA claims that there had been a breakthrough in United Nations sponsored peace talks in the Zambian capital. A UNITA negotiator, speaking on the condition of anonymity, has told reporters in Lusaka that the deal was clinched late yesterday. He has indicated that the agreement includes a time frame for ending the shooting. Negotiators were reported now to be moving on to discussing the political aspects of a truce, such as power-sharing at the government level.

### More on Peace Talks

*MB0912204093 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 9 Dec 93*

[Report from Lusaka correspondent]

[Text] Good evening, listeners! There has been a new impetus in the Angolan peace talks here in Lusaka, followed by reinforced secrecy. For all of today, the sources were completely quiet. To obtain information in Lusaka on the development of the Angolan peace talks [words indistinct]. What we know is that today's plenary session continues to ratify the agreements reached on military issues and that differences still remain.

It is even being said that in order to overcome these military differences, the government has proposed the total reintegration of UNITA generals into the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] on the occasion of a possible cease-fire coming into effect, with a guarantee from these generals to closely oversee the demobilization process and the reintegration of other soldiers from the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA]. It seems that this proposal has not yet received a reply from the Black Cockerel movement. What is more, other reports mention that the negotiating teams have already started to discuss political issues, which is doubtful since the discussion of military issues has not yet ended.

### Dos Santos Receives Message From Guinea-Bissau President

*MB0912204993 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 9 Dec 93*

[Text] President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos today received a message from Guinea-Bissau President Joao Bernardo Vieira. The message was delivered by Julio Semedo, Guinea-Bissau minister in the presidency during a 30-minute audience at which they

exchanged views on the situation in the two countries. Speaking afterwards, Julio Semedo said Guinea-Bissau supports the Angolan Government in its efforts to achieve peace and national reconciliation.

[Begin Semedo recording] I had the opportunity to reiterate, on behalf of the Guinea-Bissau president, to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos the support of the people, government, and the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde to the sister people of Angola, its government, and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola at this trying moment when they face a dramatic and absurd war imposed by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. We reiterated our solidarity and support in the context of our human and materials resources, as well as our support for the Bicesse Accord and the Abidjan Protocol. [end recording]

Julio Semedo confirmed that the first multiparty elections will be held in March 1994.

[Begin Semedo recording] A National Elections Commission has been established. An Election Executive Directorate was established three weeks ago to deal with operational and technical aspects and ease the electoral process. So, everything is on the right track. The situation is normal. We intend to hold elections on 27 March 1994.

## Malawi

### Disarmament of Pioneers Reportedly Complete in North

*EA0912223593 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 9 Dec 93*

[Text] As the Malawi Army and police continued disarming Malawi Young Pioneers [MYP] throughout the country, latest reports say the exercise has been completed in the northern region. Briefing reporters in Mzuzu, the commanding officer for (Munyale) Barracks, Major (Singala), and the commissioner of police in the north, Mr. (Kitingunji), said while many arms had been recovered, they still suspected that some members of the Malawi Young Pioneers were still hiding weapons. The two officers appealed to all Malawi Young Pioneers who are in possession of arms to surrender them to the police.

Meanwhile, the Office of the President and Cabinet [OPC] has said that the Malawi Army will tomorrow brief members of the press and diplomatic community on their operations as they continued disarming the MYP. Announcing this in Lilongwe today, a spokesman in the OPC said that the briefing will be held at the Malawi Army headquarters in Lilongwe from 1000 in the morning.



### Mozambique

#### UN Source Says 3,304 Government, 677 Renamo Soldiers Confined

*MB1012092093 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 10 Dec 93*

[Text] A total of 3,304 government soldiers had presented themselves on 8 December at the 12 troop confinement centers currently in operation in the country, with the exception of the centers in Manica Province. A source in the UN Operations in Mozambique [Unomoz] Technical Demobilization Unit has reported that only (21,899) of those men have been registered so far.

That source also disclosed that 677 Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] soldiers had turned up at the (?three) troop confinement centers in the northern region by 8 December. Of those, only 153 have been registered so far. No Renamo soldiers have presented themselves at any of the five confinement centers in central and southern Mozambique.

#### Ajello Voices Concern

*MB1012121093 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 10 Dec 93*

[Report by Machado da Graca]

[Text] Aldo Ajello, the representative of the UN secretary general in Mozambique, this morning expressed concern about the clear imbalance between government and Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] soldiers confined so far. The government has already confined soldiers in 11 of the 12 confinement centers it was allocated throughout the country. By contrast, Renamo has only confined a small number of forces in northern Mozambique. Available data indicates that while the government has sent in 3,616 soldiers, Renamo has only confined 687 men so far. An added problem is that Renamo soldiers have been contravening the rules by refusing to hand over their weapons. Those problems were at the root of a telephone conversation between Aldo Ajello and Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama. The Renamo leader promised that his commanders would be issued with orders to confine their troops and hand over the weapons.

Dhlakama is reported to have blamed those problems on communication and transportation difficulties. In turn, UN Special Representative Aldo Ajello said he is now waiting to see whether those orders are indeed being given and obeyed. The UN special representative noted that it was crucial for Renamo to change its attitude as it is not possible to continue with troop confinement and disarmament on a unilateral basis. As of 13 December, UN Operations in Mozambique [Unomoz] will daily receive information on the number of confined soldiers, as well as the quantity and quality of the weapons being delivered. Those weapons will be kept in containers for one week at the confinement points, after which they will

be removed by Unomoz to regional storehouses. At a later stage, there will be discussions to determine which weapons should be destroyed and which should be handed over to the new army.

Aldo Ajello also said that he hopes to have by next week an operational plan for the demobilization of militia and irregular forces in the country. On the subject of people who have been detained in Renamo-controlled areas, Unomoz Chief Ajello stressed that all such detentions are illegal and he added that, in legal terms, the country only has one administration. He believes that the arrival of a significant number of UN policemen will help guarantee the free movement of people throughout Mozambican territory and he added that that is the only way to ensure free elections. The UN special representative noted that the UN policemen will be working in tandem with their Mozambican counterparts.

With regard to Renamo's continued occupation of areas it took over after the signing of the General Peace Accord on 4 October 1992, Aldo Ajello said he has instructed the Cease-Fire Commission to act in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Supervision and Control Commission and he added he hopes to see the matter settled by next week. Those guidelines make it clear that Renamo must leave those areas which it has occupied illegally.

#### Deputies Approve Draft Electoral Law 9 Dec

*MB0912153293 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 9 Dec 93*

[Text] This morning the Mozambican electoral law was approved by the deputies of the Assembly of the Republic who have been meeting in Maputo for several days. Our correspondent Emilio Manhique has further details.

The electoral law which will guide the first free, fair, and democratic elections in Mozambique was approved in Maputo today during the proceedings of the seventh session of the Assembly of the Republic. Marcelino dos Santos, chairman of the Assembly of the Republic, said:

[Begin Santos recording] The results of the vote on the Draft Electoral Law: a total of 162 deputies voted. Votes against, nil; abstentions, one; votes in favor, 161. The Electoral Law has been approved. [applause]

Thank you honorable deputies and invited guests. The Mozambican people, through their deputies, have just made an important step forward in implementing the General Peace Accord. To the Mozambican people, our people, we would like to convey our warm regards. Following this decision, the deputies have clearly expressed their readiness to guarantee respect for the people's desire, the Constitution, and the law at all times and in all circumstances and to guarantee that we shall do everything we can so that this peace will never again disappear. [end recording]

### **Approve Peace Resolution**

*MB0912145593 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network  
in Portuguese 1400 GMT 9 Dec 93*

[Text] The deputies of the Assembly of the Republic today approved a resolution on the implementation of the General Peace Accord, thanking the government for the information it presented to the Assembly of the Republic. In the resolution, the deputies saluted and thanked the Mozambican peace negotiators for their action. They also thanked the UN secretary general, the UN Security Council, the UN Operations in Mozambique, and the international community in general for the contribution rendered to reestablish peace in Mozambique. The deputies also expressed their concern over the lack of free movement of people and goods in areas claimed or occupied by the Mozambique National Resistance and for hindering the exercise of political, economic, trade union, cultural, and social activities, thus violating the Constitution, the law, and the General Peace Accord.

## **Zimbabwe**

### **Mugabe To Clarify Party's New Economic Ideology**

*MB1012120493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1128  
GMT 10 Dec 93*

[Text] Zimbabwe Dec 10 SAPA—Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe admitted on Friday that the government blundered when it did not inform the nation formally of the change of ideology from outright socialism to a capitalist-led mixed economy, ZIANA news agency reported.

At a party inter-district meeting in Bulawayo, Mr Mugabe said the Publicity and Information Department of the ruling ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union] (PF [Patriotic Front]) should work out the means to clarify the new party ideology to the people. He explained that the party had had to examine its ideology after some leaders had expressed views that Zimbabwe was being left behind economically by other countries, including former socialist states which were adopting free market economies. "We decided to mix socialism with a capitalist thrust. We made sure the two will co-exist by adopting the co-operatives system."

He said under the new ideology, the government would revise its control of state-run companies and parastatals. "Those that are making profits will be left as they are but those that are making losses will be commercialised. We will not privatise them."

He said the government was monitoring the effects of price de-control with a view to introducing controls if companies continued hiking prices without justification. The president also assured the nation that he would personally investigate allegations that pupils at the lower levels of primary education were being taught by people who could not speak their mother languages.

### **White Farmers Offer To Work With Government on Resettlement**

*MB0912161593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1313  
GMT 9 Dec 93*

[Text] Harare Dec 9 SAPA—Zimbabwe's white commercial farmers have offered to work with the government to implement its controversial land acquisition programme to resettle thousands of landless blacks, ZIANA news agency reports. This was announced in Harare on Thursday by Lands, Agriculture and Water Development Minister Kumbirai Kangai, who was flanked by Commercial Farmers Union [CFU] President Anthony Swire-Thompson at a press conference.

Signalling an apparent softening of attitudes on the emotive land acquisition programme, Mr Kangai said it was high time the two co-operated and "put away old differences and prejudices".

The government's land reform programme has raised the ire of commercial farmers, some of whom are challenging the designation of their farms in court.

Said Mr Kangai: "After several consultations, the government and the CFU believe now is the time to take a new co-operative approach with the resettlement programme as a focus for development of commercial agriculture." The CFU has offered "unlimited" expertise towards the effort to resettle black peasants, thus helping to ensure that resettlement is done without disrupting commercial production.

Mr Swire-Thompson said CFU assistance would be in the form of providing information concerning farm planning and book-keeping expertise "and whatever it takes to help".

Under these new co-operative initiatives, the provincial land identification committees set up to identify land for resettlement have been given added responsibilities enabling them to plan, supervise and implement the programme.

Thursday's announcement of co-operation between the government and the CFU on resettlement comes at a time when commercial farmers are reportedly eyeing farmland in neighbouring countries because they fear their farms will be designated.

## Cote d'Ivoire

**Ruling PDCI Secretary General Urges Peaceful Transition**

AB1012142593 Abidjan *FRATERNITE MATIN* in French 9 Dec 93 pp 7-8

[Statement by Laurent Dona-Fologo, secretary general of the Democratic Party of Cote d'Ivoire, President Houphouet-Boigny's succession, in Abidjan on 8 December]

[Excerpts] Like every Ivorian, I am pained. I have just arrived from Yamoussoukro where I had the privilege of bowing down in respect before the mortal remains of President Houphouet-Boigny. [passage omitted]

Alas, the president passed away at a time when the country needed him most, because we are caught in the midst of a turbulent crisis, and there is no end in sight. Unemployed and retired persons are not receiving their allowances on time while socioprofessional groups are staging strikes in hospitals and elsewhere. The crisis is prevalent. Now what do we do?

My wish, in my capacity as secretary general of the Democratic Party of Cote d'Ivoire [PDCI], is to see all Ivorians wake up to that reality. No one can find a solution alone. There is no magic, no miracle. Only together, hand in hand, can we possibly come out of this storm—this stormy social and economic crisis.

For that reason, the time is not appropriate for squabbles. I have defined myself as a champion of legality and I stand by that. I have also described myself as the custodian of PDCI unity. I consider the texts left behind by Houphouet-Boigny to be our compass. For that reason—and for that reason alone—I have reaffirmed the position of our party, and said that we should not consider individual interests; we should not seek to see whom the heritage will benefit. It will benefit us all. We must all join hands to carry on with the great work initiated by President Houphouet-Boigny in honor, dignity, and unity.

That is my wish in my capacity as PDCI secretary general, as a citizen, and as a disciple of Houphouet-Boigny. I urge everyone—all our activists and every Ivorian—irrespective of their political affiliations, to help us preserve the image of the Cote d'Ivoire that the president always sought to present, namely that of a serious, respected country that rejects adventures.

That is the appeal that I want to make. All other issues—openness, solidarity with other movements in jointly running state affairs, the type of government befitting this difficult crisis—can be examined subsequently. I say everything is possible if we succeed in achieving a peaceful transition and in ensuring continuity in a peaceful atmosphere. Any change is possible,

but not in a confused situation. We do not wish to see some put the cart before the horse. There is a time for everything.

That is what I have to say. I want to reiterate my deepest and most sincere condolences to the president's family, to all activists, to all of President Houphouet-Boigny's companions, and to all Ivorians. Let us remain dignified and calm in solidarity.

**Newspaper Warns Against French 'New Recolonization'**

AB1012152593 Abidjan *LA VOIE* in French 10 Dec 93 p 5

[Article by Freedom Neruda; first paragraph is *LA VOIE* introduction]

[Excerpts] It is the resignation of Alassane Dramane Ouattara that really starts the disputed era of Henri Konan Bedie, who is going to be president with the blessing and total support of France. However, everyone must know straightaway that the dignified and proud Ivorian people will not accept this new recolonization. [passage omitted]

If Bedie, whose passive nature everybody knows of, had enough audacity to go to the television station with paratroopers and to address the Ivorian people with warlike language, it means he has a reinvigorating and enlivening secret: Support from France. After manipulating the father to death, this former colonial and neocolonialist power has chosen to take the side of the son in order to continue the stranglehold of France on Cote d'Ivoire, whose least resources it exploits. Meanwhile, in return, it has only been stingily distilling "aid" to the Ivorian people. It was in reference to such aid that the valorous Sekou Toure of Guinea—originator of the "no" to De Gaulle—used say that "any aid that does not help people to develop and to dispense with it, is not aid and must be rejected."

After helping Houphouet-Boigny to maintain himself in power, France is now backing Henri Konan Bedie. For all this time that it has been assisting the Ivorian economy, how much progress have we made? Poverty, abject misery within the entire social strata, increased unemployment, and an indescribable multisectoral crisis are our lot. Neocolonialist France wants to pursue this policy of exploitation and laxist assistance, which has led to incredible embezzlement of public assets by the very people who are still in power.

After supporting Bongo in Gabon, Eyadema in Togo, and Diouf in Senegal; after frustrating the legitimate aspirations of the New Caledonia Kanaks for independence by having Eloi Machoro, Yeiwene Yeiwene, Jean Marie Tchibaou slaughtered; after stealing the victory of the Islamic Salvation Front in Algeria, France is continuing to back the rotten regimes that have been rejected by the people. Bedie is disputed by his own



political family and by all those who are fighting against the Democratic Party of Cote d'Ivoire.

By getting Bedie crowned by former French Ambassador Michel Dupuch, who has already been transferred but who never left before the resolution of the succession, France has declared war against the Ivorian people, who will attend to the matter at the appropriate time. Ivorians, who are adults, can freely choose their guide and no longer need parachuted puppet presidents like a certain David Dacko.

### **Foreign Leaders, Media React to Houphouet-Boigny's Death**

AB1012121593

[Editorial Report] Since the announcement of the death of Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny on 7 December, numerous reactions have been monitored at Abidjan Bureau from various sources.

Dakar PANA in French, in a Luanda-dated report at 1617 GMT on 8 December says that President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has sent a message of condolence to Henri Konan Bedie, speaker of the Ivorian National Assembly, and to the people and Government of Cote d'Ivoire as well as to the bereaved family. In the report, Angola's only daily, JORNAL DE ANGOLA, is quoted as saying in its editorial that Houphouet-Boigny put "his long experience to the service of the continent." The paper recalls the late president's support for the rebel National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. Also reacting to the death of Houphouet-Boigny, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola says that Africa has lost "one of its illustrious sons."

Paris AFP in French at 2139 GMT on 8 December reports that the Beninese Government has declared a three-day mourning period following the death of Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, according to a communique from the Council of Ministers. During the period, flags will fly at half mast. The reports adds that President Nicephore Soglo will attend the funeral of the Ivorian head of state.

Paris AFP in French at 1532 GMT on 8 December says Burkinabe President Blaise Compaore has sent a message of condolence to Prime Minister Alassane Ouattara on the death of President Houphouet-Boigny who he described as "an illustrious head of state."

Paris AFP in French at 1640 GMT on 8 December reports that the Congolese prime minister, General Jacques Joachim Yhombi-Opango, has expressed "shock" over the death of President Felix Houphouet-Boigny. In a condolence message to his Ivorian counterpart, Alassane Ouattara, he describes the late president as the "father of African independence and dean of African heads of state."

Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaîne Nationale-Une Network in French at 1900 GMT on 9 December reports

that President Jiang Zemin of the PRC and the former president, Yang Shangkun, have sent messages of condolences to President Henri Konan Bedie. In his message, President Jiang Zemin says since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1983, relations of friendship and cooperation have developed satisfactorily. It says the Chinese highly appreciate President Houphouet-Boigny's great contribution to the establishment and development of Chinese-Ivorian friendship.

Malabo Radio Nacional de Guinea Ecuatorial Network in Spanish at 2100 GMT on 8 December reports that President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo has sent condolence messages to "Interim Ivorian President" Henri Konan Bedie and to Ivorian Prime Minister Alassane Ouattara following President Houphouet-Boigny's death. He said he received the news with dismay and addressed his heartfelt condolences as well as those of his government and people to the two officials and the bereaved family.

Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English at 2000 GMT on 9 December reports that "President Rawlings has sent a message of condolence to President Konan Bedie and the people of Cote d'Ivoire on the death" on 7 December "of President Houphouet-Boigny." The message describes President Houphouet-Boigny as the great leader of African politics and says "during the last three decades, Cote d'Ivoire, and indeed, the whole of Africa derived considerable benefits from his astute leadership and uncommon generosity." The message also pays tribute to Houphouet-Boigny's contribution to the liberation of Africa.

Paris AFP in French at 1721 GMT on 7 December reports that France, through its Foreign Ministry, has expressed "shock and sadness" at the death, stressing that it "shares the mourning of Cote d'Ivoire and Africa which are weeping today for an illustrious son, an exceptional head of state, and the builder of a great, peaceful, and modern nation." For its part, the French National Assembly observed a minute's silence in memory of President Houphouet-Boigny, and National Assembly Speaker Philippe Seguin said the "death of this great friend of France is painfully felt" by French Members of Parliament.

South African President Frederik de Klerk has sent a message of condolences to the Ivorian nation but the contents of this message were not disclosed.

In his message, Gabon's incumbent President Omar Bongo said that President Houphouet-Boigny was "not only a great African head of state but, also, both a friend and a father." UNESCO Director General Federico Mayor also expressed "very great shock and profound sadness" following President Houphouet-Boigny's death announcement. He stressed: "Like him, we believe that only dialogue and the behavior of all those involved in seeking peace will solve any conflict."

Bamako Radiodiffusion-Télévision du Mali Radio in French at 1500 GMT on 7 December reports Malian

President Alpha Oumar Konare's message of condolences as saying that it was with dismay that the entire Malian people, their government, and himself learned of President Houphouet-Boigny's painful death. He presented his heartfelt condolences as well as those of his people and government to the late illustrious leader's bereaved family and to the Ivorian Government and brotherly people. "With President Houphouet-Boigny's death, a great figure of exceptional political importance has left us," he added.

Meanwhile, the radio adds, Malian MP's have sent a message of condolences to Henri Konan Bedie, speaker of the Ivorian National Assembly, following President Houphouet-Boigny's death. In their message, the MP's said they learned of the death with great shock, adding that the Malian people will never forget President Houphouet-Boigny's relentless struggle as leader of the African Democratic Rally for the independence and dignity of the African people. They expressed their sympathy to the fraternal Ivorian people and addressed their heartfelt condolences to Ivorian MP's, the Ivorian Government and people, as well as to the illustrious deceased leader's family. Mali began observing a one-month national mourning period as of 7 December.

Reporting on the Nigerian head of state, General Sani Abacha's message of condolences to President Konan Bedie of Cote d'Ivoire, Lagos NTA Television Network in English at 2000 GMT on 9 December says Gen. Sani Abacha described President Houphouet-Boigny's death "as a great loss not only to Cote d'Ivoire but also to the whole of Africa." The message also described the late Ivorian leader "as one of the greatest leaders and advocates of emancipation and independence of Africa who left an indelible mark as one of the architects of West African integration."

Freetown SLBS Radio in English at 0700 GMT on 10 December reports that the head of state, Captain Valentine Strasser's message to the Ivorian leader expressed deepest condolences for what he called "this grievous loss." It conveyed heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

Lome Radio Lome in French at 0600 GMT on 8 December reports that President Gnassingbe Eyadema stated in a communique that the Togolese people are greatly dismayed by the news, adding that Cote d'Ivoire's mourning is shared by Africa and the world. "The vacuum he left is immense but it will be soon filled because the African elder lived like a big century-old tree which has, unfortunately, been uprooted by time but whose seeds, which went deep into the soil, will soon spring up in their thousands to thicken the forest." He added that he was recalled by God but that "his legacy for us is a capital of wisdom, love, peace, and hope, and his name will be written in golden letters." Meanwhile, Paris AFP in French at 2143 GMT on 8 December adds that following President Houphouet-Boigny's death, the

Togolese Government has decided that flags will fly at half mast for seven days throughout the country as of 9 December.

Paris AFP in French at 1647 GMT on 8 December reports the message of condolences by Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali's to the new Ivorian President Henri Konan Bedie which says: "We learned of President Houphouet-Boigny's death with great shock and profound sadness." The message adds that the death of the illustrious African elder and statesman constitutes a heavy loss for Cote d'Ivoire and the African Continent and addresses the "heartfelt condolences" of the Tunisian Government, people, and leader to President Bedie.

Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French at 1800 GMT on 9 December says one of Africa's wisest men died on 7 December at the age of 88 and on that occasion, the president of the Republic, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko has sent a message of condolences to the speaker of the Ivorian National Assembly, Henri Konan Bedie. The message describes the late president as a great legendary figure of our time and a monument of the history of Cote d'Ivoire and our continent. It says "the death is a great loss not only for your country but also for the whole of Africa which will now be deprived of his long experience and his wise advice."

## Mali

### Minister Comments on 'Rumors' of Attempted Coup d'Etat

*AB0912183093 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 1500 GMT 9 Dec 93*

[Text] Rumors of an abortive coup d'etat attempt in Mali, which was linked to the transfer of Oumar Diallo—otherwise known as Burus—was the main topic dominating the government spokesman's weekly news briefing. Here is a report by Soli Brahima Keita: [read by announcer]

Coup d'etats and deportations were the two issues dominating this morning's news briefing, which was given by the minister of culture and communications, Cheikna Kamissoko. Was there a coup d'etat in Mali in December or not, as rumors would have it in Bamako? To this question, the government spokesman answered that he could neither confirm nor deny the rumors. However, the minister admitted that there have indeed been some shady dealings between Oumar Diallo and a few soldiers, who have been arrested. Mr. Cheikna Kamissoko further stated that these shady dealings were the reasons for the transfer of Burus the prisoner to Timbuktu, and some journalists described this transfer as the deportation of Oumar Diallo. Here is Minister Cheikna Kamissoko with his comments:

[Begin Kamissoko recording] Right now I would not go so far as to speak of a coup d'etat or an attempted coup d'etat. What is certain is that there were some shady

dealings which did not seem normal to those officers in charge of Diallo's security, and these officers were also in charge of certain soldiers who had abnormal contacts at a very low level with Diallo. So, this was taken care of to clarify the situation. As the saying goes, an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. Bearing in mind the general psychosis which seized everybody following the incidents in Burundi, there are reasons to think that, well, prevention is better than a cure. I do not think there were any deportations because I think we ourselves are creating a certain mentality which brands other regions of the country as being places for penal servitude. Timbuktu is not the end of the world. One must have lived in Timbuktu to understand that. Does sending a detainee to Timbuktu mean he has been sent to his grave? Those who are there and are condemned to remain there do not die because they are in Timbuktu. Here is a detainee who does not behave like the others. We decided that he should, perhaps, be isolated from a certain network to enable us to get a better insight into the situation. [end recording]

Among other issues raised at the news briefing were measures for reorganizing the Mali Electricity Company, the police, and the Judicial Service; and the government's decision to decree a one month national mourning period following the death of the Ivorian president, to whom the government spokesman paid tribute.

#### **Radio Reports 24 Dead, 50 Wounded in Clashes**

*AB0912200393 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 1500 GMT 9 Dec 93*

[Text] There were clashes between two Peul communities in downtown Tenenkou on 7 December, concerning grazing rights to land located about 55 km east of Tenenkou. According to our correspondent, Modibo Djigande, initial reports indicate that 24 people have died and more than 50 people have been injured. When the deputy district commander, Remy-Jacques Borma, was contacted by telephone, he refused to comment on the situation. However, reliable sources at the Ministry of Territorial Administration have confirmed the news. When the news was announced, Tenenkou administrative and legal authorities, as well as the 5th Group of the Mopti Gendarmerie, went to the scene. It must be noted that this dispute between the two Peul communities, who are linked by blood and family ties, has been ongoing for 54 years.

### **Nigeria**

#### **General Abacha Swears In State Administrators**

*AB0912195593 Paris AFP in English 1926 GMT 9 Dec 93*

[Text] Abuja, Dec 8 (AFP)—Nigeria's new military ruler General Sani Abacha on Thursday [9 December] swore in military and police officers appointed to administer the 30 states of the federation, warning them against corruption.

The 30 administrators, who will replace elected state governors who have been dismissed, include 18 army officers, five naval officers, five air force officers and two senior police officers.

"You should bear in mind that you are being deployed as state administrators against a background of serious misgivings about the harm which such political postings have done to discipline and professionalism in the armed forces in the past", Abacha said.

He called on the new administrators to be financially prudent, accountable, discourage waste and to investigate and recover looted government property.

Public property, including cars, worth millions of naira (dollars) was looted by dismissed officials immediately after the military took power on November 17, the administration has charged.

The names of deputy state administrators, who will be civilians, have yet to be announced.

The selection of administrators was one of the first tasks of the largely civilian Federal Executive Council (FEC), Nigeria's day-to-day government, installed by the regime and watched over by Abacha's army-dominated Provisional Ruling Council (PRC).

The military appointees have ranks ranging between lieutenant-colonel and brigadier-general and most have not previously held any significant political or command appointments, military sources said.

But a few of them have served as aides to key officers in the regime, such as the new administrator of north-western Sokoto State, Colonel Y. Muazu, who was assistant to Abacha.

On Monday, Abacha's deputy, Lieutenant General Oladipo Diya, told the diplomatic corps here that the military had "credibility" problems because some officers given political offices under the eight-year regime of General Ibrahim Babangida either abused their status or plunged into corruption.

Babangida, who made way in August for a civilian interim leader, had previously plunged Nigeria into political turmoil by annulling presidential elections held in June and presumed won by Moslem millionaire businessman Moshood Abiola.

Abacha has taken several Abiola supporters into his regime and pledged a return to civilian rule, but no clear timetable has been made apparent.

Military authorities said that some mid-ranking officers have been "restless" during the crisis that followed the annulment of the presidential poll in June.



**Abacha Gives Orders**

*AB0912225093 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 9 Dec 93*

[Text] State military administrators were sworn in today in Abuja with the head of state, General Sani Abacha, telling them that their performance in office will have a bearing on their future career in the Armed Forces. Correspondent Chris Ngu reports from (Rock Chambers) in Abuja:

[Begin recording] [Ngu] The head of state urged the administrators to bear in mind at all times that they were being deployed against a background of serious misgivings about what political postings in the past have done to discipline and professionalism in the Armed Forces. Gen. Abacha again talked about accountability as a cornerstone of service under his administration, and for that reason, he said there should be judicious use of resources. The administrators were advised to refrain from extra budgetary expenditures: Spend within your state budget, he ordered them. Gen. Abacha gave the administrators what sounded like a starting point in the pursuit of accountability.

[Abacha] All contractors who have collected mobilization fees for specific projects but have abandoned them should be brought back to complete such projects, failing which they should refund the amount paid to them. The government is also disturbed by continuing reports of the looting and disappearance of public property following the recent change of administration. We must look into these issues immediately and take necessary action to recover all government property at the state and local government levels.

[Ngu] He advised the administrators to try and stimulate the economy in their states of posting. He urged them to assist the private sector in every way possible. Public investment is to be in the areas of maintenance of roads, public buildings, health services, schools, transportation facilities, and disposal of waste. In furtherance of the administration's policy of political tension management, Gen. Abacha ordered:

[Abacha] As you move to constitute your state executive councils and appoint caretaker committees for the local government areas, the need to foster the spirit of reconciliation, which this administration stands for, must be emphasized. You must at all times endeavor to promote unity and a sense of patriotism among the various groups in your states. Remember that relative deprivation is always a source of conflict. You should, therefore, ensure even development in all parts of the states in the interest of equity and fairness. In the same spirit, you must try as much as possible in the administration of your states to adhere to the principle of federal character which is designed to promote the true spirit of participation and a genuine sense of belonging in the people. I expect you to mobilize as much internal revenue as possible to complement the receipts from the federal account.

[Ngu] The administrators of the chief security offices in their states of posting were asked to watch for troublemakers. He advised them to liaise with the Ministry of Agriculture to ensure that fertilizers meant for farmers eventually get to them. [end recording]

**Sierra Leone****Government Issues Statement on South African Situation**

*AB0312141293 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 0700 GMT 2 Dec 93*

[Text] The Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation yesterday released a statement on the current political situation in South Africa. According to the statement, the Sierra Leone Government has been following with keen interest the unfolding political events in South Africa in recent years, including the accession to presidency by F.W. de Klerk, the release of the ANC [African National Congress] Leader Nelson Mandela, the establishment of a negotiating forum known as the Convention for a Democratic South Africa, CODESA, and the recent agreement on a nonracial draft Constitution. All these developments, it says, mark a historical turning point in the transition of South Africa to democracy.

On the COSEDA talks, it says the Government of Sierra Leone has always stood for the peaceful settlement of political differences through negotiation and dialogue. This is why we in Sierra Leone [words indistinct] by events that had a tendency to derail the democratic process such as the Boipatong massacre of 17 June 1992 as a black on black political violence and the assassination of Chris Hani. All these events pointed to the urgent need to adhere to the peaceful path of negotiation in South Africa.

It says the Government of Sierra Leone continues to support the democratic process and welcomes progress made so far in establishing a democratic South Africa founded on nonracialism and constitutionalism. The Government of Sierra Leone warmly congratulates the negotiators of the Constitution and urges all South Africans to give their full-hearted support to it. On a conclusive note, the statement says: Sierra Leone stands ready to assist in that process in the context of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, and the Commonwealth.

**Government Forces Repel Rebel Attack in Pendembu**

*AB0912125093 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 0700 GMT 9 Dec 93*

[Text] About 80 rebels armed with light arms, spears, cutlasses, bows and arrows attacked the junction town of Pendembu early yesterday but were repelled by government forces. A Defense Department spokesman, in an interview with SLENA, described the attack, which is the

third in the area, as a violation of the cease-fire announced recently by the head of state and chairman of the NPRC [National Provisional Ruling Council], Captain Valentine Strasser.

He said that despite the rebel provocation government forces are maintaining a defensive posture not to violate the cease-fire. He disclosed that one rebel died in the attack while many others were wounded. The military official revealed that a number of documents were recovered from the fleeing rebels including what is officially described as a three-page letter dated the 7th of this month and considered important. [Words indistinct] considered as a strategic junction town with access to Bwedun, Kailahun Town, and (?Nyandahun) in the Kailahun District. A military update on the rebel attack on Dia last Sunday [5 December] states that the corpses of two rebels were discovered in a forest area early yesterday, bringing to 22 the number of rebels killed. Meanwhile, 25 rebels, who surrendered [word indistinct] in the Kailahun District last week, have been brought to Bo.

## Togo

### Opposition Rejects January Legislative Election Date

AB0912165293 Paris AFP in French 1725 GMT  
7 Dec 93

[Text] Lome, 7 Dec (AFP)—Three parties from the Togolese radical opposition, which comprise the Pan-African Sociodemocrats Group [GSP], announced today in Lome that they will not take part in the legislative elections slated for the end of January if a "universal political agreement" is not signed first between all the participants in the national debate. This stand comes as an addition to similar ones already adopted by the moderate opposition and the opposition in exile.

This almost unanimous rejection gives people the view that, unless the Togolese Government changes its mind, the legislative elections slated for 23 January and 6 February, will be boycotted by the opposition. The opposition has already refused to present candidates at the presidential election in August, which was won by President Gnassingbe Eyadema—in power since 1967—with 96 percent of the votes but also with a more than 60 percent abstention rate.

The three GSP parties are: The Democratic Convention of African Peoples, led by Leopold Gnininvi; the Party for Democracy and Renewal, led by Zarifou Ayeva; and the Pan-African Social Party, led by Francis Agbagli.

In a statement released to AFP, they made an urgent appeal to all "genuine" opposition parties to demand a "universal political accord," with no details on its contents, as a precondition to any participation in the legislative elections.

Another political party which is also considered radical, the Union for Democracy and Solidarity, led by Antoine Folly, has already decided to boycott an election it described as "a charade."

The two main moderate opposition groups—the Togolese Union for Democracy of Edem Kodjo, and the Action Committee for Renewal, led by Yao Agboyibor—described as "premature," the date set by the government, saying that the delay was too short to make their participation possible in favorable conditions.

The opposition in exile, represented by the Union of Forces for Change, led by Gilchrist Olympio, has decided not to take part in what it described as an "electoral masquerade."

At the beginning of the month, the Togolese minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Ouattara Natchaba, a close aide to General Eyadema, said that the electoral timetable will not be modified.

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